INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 951 | Washington, D. C. | September 11, 1943

MACHINERY REPLACEMENTS UP TO $250 ARE ALLOWED

In Amending Order L-292, WPB Changes Several Provisions of Canning Machine Regulation

Under General Limitation Order L-292, as amended September 6 by the War Production Board, canners may purchase replacements of existing machinery up to $250 in accordance with Controlled Materials Regulation 5. It is understood that applications for 1944 will be accepted by WPB on or after October 1, 1943.

Order L-292 is the regulation which controls the use of critical materials in the manufacture of food processing machinery. Under the order as amended a number of additions have been made to the original text. The changes and additions of interest to canners are the following:

1. To the food processing machinery listed in Schedule A of the order the following is added:

"3. Canning machinery and equipment. This term includes all preparation machinery and equipment, filling, labeling and casing machinery, and change parts for different can or container sizes, used in the canning dehydrating, freezing and fresh packing of fruits, vegetables, fishery products (including fishery by-products) and all other human or animal food, but excluding (1) preparation equipment for meat and meat products, (2) home canning and home dehydrating equipment, (3) container sealing and closing and jar capping machines, (4) refrigeration equipment, and (5) steam jacketed kettles, regardless of any use to which they may be put, which are designed to use steam at working pressures of less than 90 pounds per square inch, as governed by Limitation Order L-182.

"9. Food slicing and meat grinding machinery and equipment, 1 h.p. and larger, including power driven saws, but excluding food slicing and grinding equipment designed as canning machinery.

"11. Meat canning, meat packing and meat processing machinery and equipment. This term includes all machinery and equipment used in the preparation and processing of meat products, filling, labeling and casing machinery, but excluding (1) home canning equipment, (2) container sealing and closing jar capping machines, and (3) refrigeration equipment."

2. To "approved orders," under the regulation, is added:

"(vi) An order for meat canning, meat packing, and meat processing machinery and equipment, as described in Schedule A, to be delivered to a processor located within the territorial limits of the United States and Canada bearing a preference rating of AA-3 or higher assigned on Form WPB-3155."

3. Order L-292, in Section 1266.77(b), restricts machinery manufacturers from accepting any but "approved orders" for food processing machinery. Following is the text of the addition made to Paragraph (b), which enables canners to purchase replacements up to $250:

"However, these restrictions on the sale, delivery and acceptance of deliv-

(Concluded on page 7841)

V-2 Boxes Acceptable For Army Canned Food

The U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps has notified the Containers Division of the War Production Board that it will accept V-2 boxes in the packaging of canned fruits and vegetables, canned milk, canned fish and jams, jellies and preserves.

Where practicable, all producers and processors who have orders for the shipment of these items in V-1 boxes are urged by WPB to change over to packaging in V-2 boxes. All quartermaster depots have been advised of the changes in specifications.

Boren States He Will Recommend Further Legislation if OPA Fails to Comply with Mandate of Taft Amendment to Price Act

Representative Lyle H. Boren, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Brand Names and Newsprint, has sent to the President of the Underwear Institute a statement indicating that further legislation will be recommended if it is found that the Office of Price Administration has failed to comply with mandate expressed in the Taft amendment to the Price Control Act passed in July. The statement, as reported in the press, said:

"The Committee awaits with deep interest a report from Administrator Brown as to how the OPA, as recently reorganized, has carried out the mandate of Congress expressed last July in the Taft amendment to the Price Control Act. The committee's absorption in other phases of its inquiry has not led the Committee to neglect the prime objective of determining the extent of and the reasons underlying OPA's earlier attempts to intefere with the use of trade and brand names which in their reflection of the reputation and integrity of the manufacturer have been the hallmark of American business enterprise. Nor has the Committee concluded its inquiry into the purposes and motives of those who, as hitchhikers on the war effort, have tried unnecessarily to regiment both the producer and consumer under a series of grades and standards, and to make it a penal offense not to grade or to grade-label products according to bureaucratic determinations.

"These attempts were condemned by Congress in its July amendment to the law. The Committee is confident that Mr. Brown and his new associates will comply with the Congressional direction without permitting its substance to be whittled away by legal refinement or its objective to be frustrated by nice distinctions and exceptions thought up by OPA lawyers. Because of the complexities of the many pricing regulations the Committee must, in order to make an adequate report to Congress, scrutinize in detail what has been done. It is hopeful that its task may be lightened by finding that the direction to do away with grade-labeling, grading, and other interferences with American business methods, has been accepted and followed in good faith throughout OPA.

"Necessarily, if it finds that only lip-service has been paid to the Congressional expression—that grade-labeling has been called use-labeling and still required, or that bureaucratic grades have been removed from the label only to be required on the invoice or price-tag—the Committee must recommend further legislation and continued and closer Congressional review."

E. A. MEYER TO HEAD INDUSTRY COMMITTEE PROGRAM

Named Chief of Branch to Expand and Coordinate the Participation of Advisory Groups

E. A. Meyer has been named Chief of the Processor's Branch of the War Food Administration. In making this announcement, Food Distribution Administration Director Roy F. Hendrickson stated that "The Processors Branch has an increasingly important role in working with Industry Advisory Committees to insure active participation by industry in FDA programs. Mr. Meyer's experience and knowledge of industry make him particularly suited for the new position."

When Mr. Meyer went to FDA from the War Production Board early in the year he was made a Deputy Food Administrator. The Industries Labor Branch and the Facilities Branch of FDA, dealing with processing and distribution labor, material, and facilities, and relations with the processing industries and with the distributive trades, came under his jurisdiction. During the course of organization of WFA, new offices have been created—among them the Office of Labor and the Office of Materials and Facilities. This has resulted in the transfer of the functions of the Food Industries Labor Branch and Facilities Branch to the new offices. The consolidation of these offices made it no longer necessary to maintain duplicating functions in FDA and Mr. Meyer's deputy administratorship was abolished by mutual consent, Mr. Hendrickson explained.

It is understood that the name of the Processor's Branch will be changed to Industry Operations Branch, in keeping with the expansion of the scope of its functions under Mr. Meyer's direction. Steps already have been taken to have the Industry Advisory Committees of both OPA and WFA include the same personnel. The policy will be to carry this identical personnel idea all the way through the several national and regional OPA and WFA industry committees.

OPA Corrects Point Value

The Office of Price Administration has issued a correction of the point value for tongue—lamb, pork or veal, which was incorrectly reported at 5 points in the official table of point values released by the agency last week. The correct point value for this product in tin or glass is 7 points, and OPA has issued Amendment No. 15 to Supplement 1 to Ration Order 16 to make this adjustment.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Machinery–Equipment

This column is open only to members of the Association who want to buy or sell canning machinery and equipment. Names of firms listing the items below will be furnished upon application to the Association. In requesting names, please identify items by number.

FOR SALE

281-S—New American Perforator Company perforating machine, Model No. 38; never been used. Has capacity of 14 papers, production at 250 to 350 per minute. Will date or code labels, etc., six figures.

282-S—Stainless steel flash pasteurizer especially adaptable for juices.

283-S—Waukesha sanitary 1-inch pump; one set Minneapolis-Honeywell controls.

284-S—300-gallon stainless steel vacuum tank.

285-S—York homogenizer, complete with motor and drive.

ALLOTMENT PROCEDURE FOR INDUSTRIAL USERS

Affects Establishments Whose Status Has Been Altered by Changes In Rationed Food Lists

Establishments which become "industrial users" of rationed meats, fats, oils and dairy products (Ration Order 16), because a food they use or produce is added to or removed from the rationed list, may obtain allotments under a procedure that has been announced by the Office of Price Administration.

"Industrial user" covers that class of consumers who use Ration Order 16 foods to produce a non-rationed food. It also includes the use of Ration Order 16 foods for experimental purposes. Such users are granted allotments of the rationed foods they use in their operations.

The new action is intended to provide establishments which become industrial users due to a change in the list of foods covered by Ration Order 16 with a method of obtaining allotments of rationed foods. For example, a manufacturer who uses a certain type of meat in making a non-rationed food automatically would become an industrial user if the meat he uses is placed on the rationed list.

Likewise, a manufacturer who used a rationed food in producing a rationed food becomes an industrial user if the finished food product is removed from Ration Order 16, since he would then be using a rationed food to produce a food which is not rationed.

If the establishment which becomes an industrial user under these circumstances used the rationed food for which an allotment is requested *before* March 29, 1943, the application is to be made on OPA Form R-1605.

When the allotment is requested for a rationed food which the establishment began to use since March 28, 1943, the application is to be made on OPA Form R-315. This application must show (1) the product made, (2) size of the establishment, (3) the amount invested in it, (4) the market supplied, (5) the date on which the establishment began to use the item of food, (6) inventory of Ration Order 16 foods, and (7) the amount of the requested allotment.

Applications in both cases should be delivered, in person or by mail, to the local board serving the principal business office of the establishment.

OPA officials pointed out that this procedure does not affect "new" industrial users—persons who wish to start using a rationed food in making unrationed products. These applicants are to continue to apply for allotments under the method previously provided.

This action is contained in Amendment No. 67 to Ration Order 16, which became effective September 5.

California Tomato Juice Sales Permitted in Advance of Pricing

California canners have been authorized by the Office of Price Administration to sell and deliver tomato juice of the 1943 pack to government procurement agencies under an agreement with the buyer in each case to adjust the selling price to conform with maximum prices to be established by OPA in the near future.

This action was taken in Order No. 4 under Maximum Price Regulation No. 306, effective September 4, because of known plans for revision by the Commodity Credit Corporation of its purchase and resale program for tomatoes in the State of California. It is imperative that deliveries be made at once to meet the requirements of government procurement agencies.

Re-offer Made of 15 Million Pounds of Dry Wrinkled Peas

The Food Distribution Administration announces that it contemplates the sale of 15,000,000 pounds of dry wrinkled peas and is now prepared to receive offers to purchase.

Offers shall be submitted in an original and four signed copies, and must be received by the Grain Products Branch, Food Distribution Administration, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., on or before 11 a. m. (EWT), September 20.

Offers to purchase shall be subject to acceptance by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in whole or in part not later than September 23.

Offers submitted, if accepted, will become contracts with the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

Recently the WFA offered a quantity of dry wrinkled peas for sale to any interested bidders. All offers were rejected because bids were too low to reflect the value of the peas. Recent experiments indicate that these peas can be used satisfactorily in dehydrated soups, when combined with other types of peas and beans, and are satisfactory for use in mixed vegetable soups and vegetable stews, it was stated. Wrinkled peas are not included in the OPA ration list, hence may be purchased point-free.

Canned Fish, Jam, Marmalade, and Dry Bean Offers Are Sought

FDA Announcement Includes Schedules Of Purchase Dates for Each Item

Canned ground fish, Maine sardines in oil, assorted jams, and dry edible beans will be purchased by the Food Distribution Administration, according to recent announcements.

The call for canned ground fish supplements an earlier invitation (June 12) which did not yield sufficient offers, the War Food Administration said. WFA points out that there is a critical need for canned ground fish and states, "we understand that substantial quantities of edible fish suitable for use in canning as ground fish are being returned to the water, especially in the South Atlantic and Gulf areas, and thus lost as a direct source of food. It is hoped that with the outlet provided in our need for this food, a means can be found to utilize these catches. If there are difficulties connected with engaging in the production of canned ground fish, we shall be glad to assist wherever possible."

Offers may be submitted on Form SCP-1524 to the Special Commodities Branch, FDA, Washington 25, D. C., at any time prior to December 1, in an original and four completely executed copies. Further details on the purchase program may be obtained from C. L. Moore of FDA.

A special need has developed for a quantity of Maine sardines, 100/quarters, packed in cottonseed oil, soy-bean oil or peanut oil, and packaged in Type A-1 cases meeting specifications FSC 1742-B or Type V3c or V3s cases meeting specifications FSC 1742-C. FDA is requesting that packers telegraph the quantity of this type pack they agree to deliver under existing contracts and the agency will inform the packer immediately as to the quantity it will accept. The invitation points out that the quantity accepted from each packer will be in lieu of the same quantity of canned Maine sardines and canned sea herring packed in tomato sauce and will apply against the canner's quota as provided in Food Distribution Order 44 as amended June 25.

The proposed purchases of assorted jams approximate 5,000,000 pounds, FDA states. Offers for all or any part of the quantity may be submitted by letter or telegram and must state the number of pounds of each variety, type and grade offered; the price per pound for each variety, type, grade and type of container f. o. b. vendor's plant; description of packaging; earliest date of delivery and maximum number of pounds available per week; delivery point and railroad service. All offers must be received by the Processed Marketing Division, FDA, Washington, D. C., not later than 3 p. m., September 15.

Purchases of approximately 1,200,000 pounds of bitter orange malmalade and 2,000,000 pounds of sweet orange marmalade are contemplated by FDA. Offers shall be subject to acceptance by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation not later than midnight of September 25.

The purchase program for 1943 crop dry edible beans will be made through the FSCC and will cover the following classes: Great Northern, Pea, Flat, Small White, Pink, Pinto, Small White, Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, Western Red Kidney, Small Red, Cranberry, and Baby Lima. Offers will be received by the Grain Products Branch, FDA, Tuesday of each week through July 31, 1944.

AMEND SALMON CONTRACTS

Offer of Sale Revised to Provide for V-2 Sleeves and Strapping

The War Food Administration has announced that sleeves will be required on a quantity of V-2 cases of Alaska canned salmon and that a number of all types of cases will have to be crosswire strapped and parallel strapped for delivery to the Government. Accordingly, Amendment No. 2 to Offer of Sale Form SCP 1436 has been drawn and copies are being mailed to salmon packers. The amendment provides for correct charges for the type of strapping required, and packers are requested to sign the forms and mail them immediately to the Special Commodities Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington, D. C. WFA explains the need for Amendment 2 in a letter sent to the trade on September 6, as follows:

"When the 1943 Alaska canned salmon program was initiated, it was expected that sleeves on V-2 cases would not be required and offers were accepted without provisions for a charge to cover the cost of sleeves for this type case.

"Offers were also accepted for the use of V-1 cases with sleeves and in the rate charged for the use of this type case, there was included a charge of 5 cents a case for sleeves. We understand that the sleeving charge has been reduced to 2 cents a case when sleeves are applied at the time of labeling and strapping and 3 cents a case when sleeves are applied at the time of strapping only.

"It was also expected that crosswire strapping would be required only on V-1 and V-2 cases and offers were accepted setting forth this requirement at a charge of 6 cents a case for this service. It was further expected that parallel strapping (girthwise) would be required on all V-3, wood and other type cases except domestic cases, and offers were accepted specifying this requirement at a charge of 5 cents a case for this service.

"It is now determined that sleeves will be required on a quantity of V-2 cases and a quantity of all types of cases will be required to be cross wire strapped, also a quantity of all types of cases will be required to be parallel strapped for delivery to the Government.

"So that each contract of each canner will properly set forth the correct charge for V-1 cases with sleeves, the correct charge for V-2 cases with and without sleeves and the correct charge for each kind of strapping for each type of case, also to provide for the acceptance of canned salmon strapped as directed by FSCC, it will be necessary that each contract of each canner be amended. Amendment No. 2 to Offer of Sale Form SCP 1436 is enclosed for this purpose. The correct charge

for the type strapping required has been inserted, however, it will be necessary for you to insert in the spaces provided, the price that you expect to charge the Government for the use of V-1 cases with sleeves, V-2 cases with sleeves, and V-2 cases without sleeves.

"This is to request that you follow the above procedure and sign an original and four copies of the enclosed Amendment No. 2 to Offer of Sale Form SCP-1436, Canned Alaska Salmon, and mail it to us immediately. When confirmed by the Purchase Representative, this will constitute an amendment to your contract. A signed copy will be returned for your file."

Pacific Fisheries to Meet

The Association of Pacific Fisheries has decided to hold a one-day annual convention devoted strictly to business. The convention will be held in November or early December, the exact date to depend upon the time at which government officials will be able to be present and work out definite plans for operations in 1944.

Shipments of Bituminous Coal Contingent on Buyer's Stocks

Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes has announced the issuance of an order making shipment in carload lots of bituminous coal produced in Districts 1 to 4 and 6 to 8, inclusive, conditional on a written order or confirmation containing detailed information about the buyer's fuel stocks. The districts involved comprise sections of Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, and Tennessee.

The regulation, known as Solid Fuels Administration Order No. 5, applies to all bituminous coal produced in these districts shipped in carload lots by producers or wholesalers to all purchasers except commercial dock operators and retail dealers. It specifically provides that coal may be shipped on any order by any method only when the order contains the following information:

1. The average number of days' supply of coal of the plant for which the order to the producer or wholesaler is issued.

2. The current monthly consumption requirements of the plant ordering the coal.

3. The total tonnage of bituminous coal ordered for the plant from all other suppliers of bituminous coal to be delivered during the month during which the coal ordered is to be delivered.

PROCEDURE IS ESTABLISHED FOR CRITICAL OCCUPATIONS

Selective Service Gives Instructions on Referral of Cases to USES for Draft Deferment

Instructions for the referral to the United States Employment Service of cases involving Selective Service registrants engaged in or qualified for critical occupations in war production or a war supporting activity were announced September 7 by the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission. The cases would be referred before the registrants affected are ordered by a local board to report for induction.

Under this procedure, which is part of the program for full utilization in the war effort of registrants qualified for critical occupations, USES may recommend that a registrant be deferred in his present employment or place him in more essential production.

At the same time, limitations were placed upon the 30-day grace period within which registrants in nondeferrable activities or occupations may have reclassification delayed because of registration with USES for placement in an activity or occupation not listed as nondeferrable. Evidence that a registrant has registered for such transfer now must be presented to his local board not later than September 15, and the grace period may not be extended beyond October 15 under any circumstances.

Registrants engaged in nondeferrable activities or occupations are reclassified without regard to their dependency status unless they submit evidence to their local boards that they have registered with USES for transfer. If they submit such evidence prior to September 15, they are given a 30-day grace period. However, the new instructions emphasize that after October 1, when fathers with children born before September 15, 1942, become liable for induction, any 30-day grace period which may be running for a "non-deferrable" registrant will be cancelled if his order number is reached in the course of normal local board reclassification procedures.

The reason for this new limitation, it was pointed out, is to make certain that the time permitted "nondeferrables" to change employment does not give them a privilege not accorded to registrants who are not in nondeferrable activities or occupations.

As to registrants engaged in critical occupations, Selective Service pointed out that on August 16, the War Manpower Commission announced a list of 149 critical occupations representing the highest and most needed industrial skills for war production and war supporting activities. As there are not more than 400,000 registrants of military age throughout this country who have the skills required in these critical occupations, Selective Service advised its local boards:

"It is of the utmost importance that registrants (1) who have the necessary qualifications, (2) who are utilizing them to the fullest extent in a critical occupation in war production or in support of the war effort, and (3) whose removal from their present employment would have an adverse effect upon the maintenance of required production schedules, be given the most serious consideration for extended occupational deferment before being reclassified out of a deferred classification into a class available for service."

Furthermore, Selective Service said, when a local board determines that a registrant who is claimed to be in a critical occupation is not entitled to deferment because of his current employment it should refer the case to USES. The USES will be given the registrant's name and description of his current employment, together with a statement

Asparagus Pack for 1943

The 1943 pack of canned asparagus amounted to 3,552,392 cases, all sizes, compared with 3,995,034 cases in 1942, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. Details of the pack by States, for the two years, appear in the following table in which the California figures are from the Asparagus Advisory Board.

	1942		1943	
	Regular	All green	Regular	All green
	Cases	*Cases*	*Cases*	*Cases*
New Jersey	.....	652,694	.....	552,709
Illinois	6,550	385,836	6,040	294,501
Michigan	.....	209,236	28,346	207,529
Washington and Oregon	.....	248,847	909	229,087
California	1,402,242	855,504	1,063,013	1,005,992
Other States	3,142	230,663	.....	164,266
Total	1,411,934	2,583,100	1,098,308	2,454,084

of his skills and qualifications, if a registrant is placed in Class 1-A as available for military service and no appeal is taken, or if an appeal is taken and the appeals board continues him in Class 1-A.

In all such cases, local board will delay issuance of an order to report for induction for 30 days from the date of referral to USES. Furthermore, if within the 30-day period, the USES certifies that the registrant's present employment is making full use of his qualifications, or that he has been placed in a critical occupation in war production or in support of the war effort with another employer, an additional 10 days will be allowed for his employer to file Selective Service Form 42-A requesting his occupational deferment.

If a Form 42-A is filed by a new employer, or certification is received from USES that the registrant is necessary in his current employment, his local board will reopen his classification and will consider the new evidence as a basis for further occupational deferment.

If, however, no notification is received from USES prior to the expiration of the original 30-day period following referral, or in the event certification is made that the registrant is needed in new employment but a Form 42-A is not received before the expiration of the ten-day period allowed for the filing of a new claim for deferment, the local board may proceed with the induction of the registrant.

MACHINERY REPLACEMENTS UP TO $250 ALLOWED

(Concluded from page 7837)

ery of food processing machinery shall not prohibit any person from obtaining any complete piece of food processing machinery in accordance with CMP Regulation 5 or 5A if it is for replacement of an existing piece of machinery and if it does not cost over $250 in the case of CMP Regulation 5 or $100 in the case of CMP Regulation 5A. Any person applying or extending a preference rating under CMP Regulation 5 or 5A for replacement may add to the certificate applying or extending the rating a statement substantially as follows: 'This order is for replacement of existing machinery.' Any person receiving an order bearing a certification and rating with this statement shall be entitled to rely on the representation of the certification unless he knows or has reason to believe it to be false.

* * *

"(3) Any person applying or extending a preference rating assigned to an 'approved order' may add to the certificate applying or extending the rating a statement of the source of the rating substantially as follows: 'This rating has been assigned on Form .... as provided in Limitation Order L-292.' (The appropriate form number should be inserted in the blank space by the purchaser.) Any person receiving an order bearing a certification and rating with this statement shall be entitled to rely on the representation of the certification unless he knows or has reason to believe it to be false."

4. The September 6 amended order also imposes numerous restrictions on the quotas of machinery that manufacturers may produce, and specifies what materials may be used in the fabrication or assembly of specific articles and their repair parts. The following new requirements for canning machinery and equipment are given under Schedule D of the amended order:

"(A) As used herein 'contact parts' mean those parts of a food processing or packing machine or item of equipment which come in direct contact with the edible portion of the food product being processed at any stage of the processing operation.

"(B) No stainless steel shall be used except in:

"1. Contact parts for machinery processing fishery products, citrus products, pineapples, tomatoes and tomato products, vinegar and vinegar products, sauerkraut, chickens, mayonnaise, apples and apple products, riced potatoes for dehydration, and cranberries and cranberry products.

* * *

"(D) No bronze or other copper base alloys shall be used except in—

* * *

"3. Contact parts of equipment handling acidulous fruit, acidulous vegetables or fishery products.

* * *

"(E) No copper-nickel alloy shall be used except secondary copper-nickel alloy made from reprocessed scrap. This alloy is permitted in—

"1. Filling chambers, plunger valves for fillers and contact parts in pumps for baby foods, citrus, and pineapple products.

"2. Pump parts that come in contact with hydrochloric solution or brine in fresh fruit, vegetable and fish washing and treating equipment.

"3. Contact parts for machinery processing fishery products, citrus products, pineapples, tomatoes and tomato products, vinegar and vinegar products, sauerkraut, chickens, mayonnaise, apples and apple products, riced potatoes for dehydration, and cranberries and cranberry products.

* * *

"(H) No aluminum shall be used. However, this provision shall not prohibit the use of low-grade aluminum, as defined in Order M-1-l, in contact parts of citrus fruit extractors and citrus fruit presses.

"(I) No structural steel framework shall be used in the building of viners or viner feeders, pea and bean cleaners or recleaners or shaker shoes, except that rerolled rails may be used in the structural framework of cleaners, recleaners and shaker shoes.

* * *

"(K) No rubber shall be used in any canning machinery or equipment, except the following items in which only reclaimed rubber shall be permitted.

* * *

"3. Belts or rolls for can and bottle unscramblers and fruit and vegetable dicers, slicers, slitters, and cutters, which shall be only impregnated fabric with coating on one side not to exceed ¼" in thickness (a coating of 5/16" is permitted when applied to slicer rolls).

* * *

"(L) No temperature and pressure automatic recording control instruments (industrial type) shall be furnished except on continuous cookers, continuous blanchers, continuous preheaters, continuous scalders, continuous juice tanks and food dehydrators.

* * *

"(N) No ball bearing metal rollers shall be used on washing, sorting, packing, scalding, peeling or blanching tables.

* * *

"(P) No sanitary pumps shall be variable speed driven.

"(Q) No nickel silver (copper-nickel-zinc alloy) having a nickel content in excess of 18 per cent shall be used except in pulper screens, juice extractor screens, and finisher screens, with a perforation of .040 inches diameter or smaller."

To Discuss Vegetable Prices

A committee representing growers, shippers and handlers of fresh vegetables will meet with the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration in Washington on September 16 and 17 to consider government proposals for price ceilings on vegetables, and to discuss grower price levels, seasonal and regional differentials, grade allowances, handlers' margins, and mechanics of regulation. While the discussions will not directly concern prices of vegetables for canning, any action with reference to market vegetables will have an important indirect bearing on prices to be paid by processors.

PEAS FOR PROCESSING

USDA Report Shows 4 Per Cent Drop In Tonnage From 1942 Figure

The 1943 preliminary estimate of production of green peas for canning, freezing and other processing, is 405,470 tons, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This tonnage is about 4 per cent less than the 1942 production of 424,010 tons.

The revised estimate of the 1943 acreage planted to green peas for processing is 481,540 acres. The preliminary estimate of the acreage harvested was 435,010 acres. The 1943 planted acreage was reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for July 24, on page 7783. The difference between planted and harvested acreage, or 46,530 acres, represents the acreage from which it is estimated no peas were harvested for canning or freezing. Included in this acreage of 46,530 acres are approximately 19,300 acres that were harvested as dried peas in Oregon and Washington.

The 1943 estimate of yield of 1,864 pounds per acre compares with 1,953 pounds obtained in 1942.

The following table shows, by States, the 1943 harvested acreage, and the 1942 and 1943 preliminary production in shelled tons:

State	Harvested 1943	Production 1942	Production 1943
	Acres	*Tons*	*Tons*
Maine	5,500	5,200	4,800
New York	23,800	47,840	14,400
Pennsylvania	17,600	11,250	15,660
Ohio	7,600	6,380	4,480
Indiana	13,900	11,470	7,640
Illinois	20,300	20,150	18,470
Michigan	8,830	11,960	6,350
Wisconsin	148,600	130,240	128,540
Minnesota	39,000	36,550	28,860
Iowa	4,000	3,270	3,780
Delaware	3,700	2,200	2,700
Maryland	15,900	9,120	12,960
Virginia	3,900	1,940	3,100
Colorado	5,550	4,540	6,600
Utah	16,200	21,200	25,520
Washington	41,900	40,020	47,350
Oregon	38,900	40,280	50,570
California	4,280	3,550	5,650
Other States	15,470	16,830	17,950
Total	435,010	424,010	405,470

Beets for Canning Indicated At 10,000 Less Than 1942

Production of beets for canning, based on prospects as of September 1, will be 122,100 tons, or 10,000 less than the 1942 production, according to the Department of Agriculture. Plantings this year totaled 19,320 acres as compared with 16,830 acres harvested last year. On September 1, a yield of 6.32 tons was indicated, against 7.85 tons in 1942. Rains in Michigan and New York State interfered with the planting of beets at the usual time and the crop was not as far advanced on September 1 as usual. Dry weather reduced yield prospects in New Jersey, but in Indiana, Wisconsin, and Oregon, the crop was maturing under fairly favorable conditions.

The following table shows the 1943 indicated production as compared with the actual production in 1942.

State	1942	Indicated, 1943
	Tons	*Tons*
New York	47,800	37,000
New Jersey	8,200	6,100
Indiana	1,400	1,700
Michigan	6,100	6,100
Wisconsin	33,800	36,700
Oregon	16,300	20,200
Other States	18,500	14,300
Total	132,100	122,100

USDA Reports Lima Bean Production Less than 1942

Production of 33,070 tons of green lima beans for freezing and canning in 1943 is indicated by September 1 reports. This is about 13 per cent less than the estimated 1942 production of 37,830 tons.

The yield indicated on September 1 was 941 pounds (shelled basis) per acre compared with 1,145 pounds for 1942. Serious inroads were made in the yield prospects by hot, dry weather in important Atlantic Coast States. In Michigan and Wisconsin, conditions continued rather favorable through August, however, and on September 1 yield prospects in these States were slightly better than average.

Acreage planted in 1943 was 70,250, as compared with 66,080 acres harvested in 1942. The following table shows the indicated production in shelled tons in 1943 and the estimated production in 1942.

State	1942	Indicated, 1943
	Tons	*Tons*
New Jersey	7,120	4,840
Delaware	8,910	4,570
Maryland	1,750	1,640
Virginia	2,700	1,970
Michigan	1,230	1,250
Wisconsin	1,200	1,900
Other States	14,920	16,900
Total	37,830	33,070

PRODUCTION OF TOMATOES

USDA Reports 7 Per Cent Reduction From August 1 Prospects

Production of 2,873,000 tons of tomatoes for processing is indicated by reports on the September 1 condition and probable yield per acre. This is a reduction of 7 per cent from the tonnage in prospect on August 1 and is 9 per cent below the 1942 production of 3,166,700 tons.

The 1943 yield indicated on September 1 is 4.67 tons per acre, compared with 5.27 tons in 1942. A prolonged period of intensely hot, dry weather in the Ozark territory inflicted serious losses on the crop in this area. Over the rest of the country from the Rocky Mountain States eastward, production prospects declined rather uniformly in practically all States through August.

In the following table are shown the indicated production in 1943, compared with the actual production in 1942. Acreage planted this year, as compared with acreage harvested in 1942, was given in the INFORMATION LETTER for August 14, page 7803.

State	1942	Indicated, 1943
	Tons	*Tons*
New York	175,000	167,700
New Jersey	225,000	183,400
Pennsylvania	162,400	175,600
Ohio	217,800	145,400
Indiana	567,300	514,500
Illinois	44,000	39,600
Michigan	53,600	44,000
Iowa	23,500	27,100
Missouri	55,700	20,900
Delaware	55,500	40,500
Maryland	334,000	275,100
Virginia	124,800	117,400
Kentucky	22,300	14,800
Tennessee	21,000	26,300
Arkansas	70,200	24,800
Colorado	19,800	36,300
Utah	80,200	71,900
California	798,000	832,500
Other States	110,600	115,200
Total	3,166,700	2,873,000

Vegetable Seed Stocks Report

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported on September 7 that the nation-wide survey of vegetable-seed stocks just completed by the Department of Agriculture indicates that the June 30, 1943, stocks, totaling 82,112,000 pounds, were 32 per cent larger than the quantity (62,214,000 pounds) held last year, but 9 per cent below the 4-year (1939-42) average of 90,485,000 pounds.

Stocks of the small or light seeds such as beet, cabbage, carrot, etc., totaling 9,783,000 pounds, were 5 per cent larger than the 1942 stocks (9,306,000 pounds), but 25 per cent smaller than the average (13,107,000 pounds).

Stocks of the large or heavy seeds (beans, peas, and corn), amounting to 72,329,000 pounds, were 37 per cent above last year's stocks of 52,908,000 pounds, but 7 per cent below the average of 77,378,000 pounds.

USDA Report on Production Of Snap Beans for Processing

Production prospects for snap beans declined slightly during August, and 241,800 tons were indicated on September 1 for canning or freezing purposes. This exceeds the 234,800 tons produced in 1942 by about 3 per cent.

A yield of 1.47 tons per acre was indicated on September 1. This compares with 1.73 tons obtained in 1942. The slight improvement that took place during August in Utah, Colorado, Wisconsin, Michigan and Maine was more than offset by deterioration in most of the other important States where the crop was being picked.

The following table gives the indicated production in 1943 as compared with the actual production in 1942. Comparison of the acreage planted in 1943 and the acreage harvested in 1942 will be found in the INFORMATION LETTER for August 14, page 7806.

State	1942	Indicated, 1943
	Tons	Tons
Maine	6,000	8,200
New York	26,200	24,300
Pennsylvania	9,700	6,200
Indiana	3,000	2,600
Michigan	10,700	14,200
Wisconsin	16,900	29,800
Delaware	1,800	1,700
Maryland	20,200	16,300
Virginia	4,900	1,700
North Carolina	1,800	1,700
South Carolina	2,600	2,900
Georgia	5,000	5,600
Florida	26,700	28,800
Tennessee	4,600	4,700
Mississippi	3,800	1,800
Arkansas	18,500	9,300
Louisiana	4,700	4,500
Oklahoma	7,400	5,400
Texas	9,000	12,000
Colorado	4,000	4,600
Utah	3,600	2,800
Washington	9,100	15,800
Oregon	21,200	25,500
California	4,700	4,800
Other States	8,700	6,900
Total	234,800	241,800

SWEET CORN PRODUCTION

Reported at Less than 1% Below 1942 By Department of Agriculture

Sweet corn production is indicated to be 1,273,200 tons for canning and freezing in 1943. This prospective production is less than 1 per cent below the 1942 production of 1,281,300 tons.

The 1943 yield of 2.31 tons per acre indicated on September 1 compares with 2.64 tons harvested in 1942. Conditions continued favorable through August in the New England States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont and in most of the important Middle-western States. A slight improvement was shown by September 1 reports from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska. In Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York State, the effect of unfavorable early-season growing weather was quite evident at harvesting time and yields in Maryland were particularly low.

The following table gives the indicated production in 1943 and the actual production in 1942. Acreage planted in 1943 compared with acreage harvested in 1942 were reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for August 14, page 7804.

State	1942	Indicated, 1943
	Tons	Tons
Maine	39,400	51,400
New Hampshire	2,200	1,600
Vermont	3,200	2,500
New York	62,900	60,500
Pennsylvania	35,300	27,800
Ohio	73,400	64,500
Indiana	105,800	108,900
Illinois	209,400	176,800
Michigan	5,700	7,000
Wisconsin	141,400	195,200
Minnesota	250,900	240,000
Iowa	147,000	107,900
Nebraska	6,300	9,700
Delaware	6,700	6,200
Maryland	109,500	57,600
Tennessee	9,900	6,000
Washington	34,200	43,200
Oregon	8,700	13,500
Other States	29,900	32,400
Total	1,281,300	1,273,200

Report on Cabbage for Kraut

On September 1 a production of 142,700 tons of cabbage was in prospect for kraut manufacture in 1943. This indicated production is about 12 per cent below the 161,300 tons harvested in 1942, according to the Department of Agriculture.

The September 1 indicated yield is 8.97 tons per acre. This compares with 10.75 tons harvested in 1942. Harvesting of kraut cabbage was under way by the end of August in most of the northern producing States. In some local areas the crop was late, since rains early in the season hindered growers in planting their acreage.

Pimientos for Processing

A total of 13,900 tons of pimientos is in prospect for processing in 1943 in California and Georgia, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Of this total, 940 tons are reported for California, and 12,960 for Georgia. This September 1 indicated production is 5 per cent less than the 14,650 tons estimated for 1942.

The September 1 indicated yield of 1.26 tons per acre for 1943 compares with 1.28 tons for 1942. In Georgia, a prolonged period of hot, dry weather in July and early August retarded development of the crop, but many growers started picking about August 10. In California the crop was maturing under generally favorable conditions.

Fire Prevention Week

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation designating the week of October 3 to 9 as Fire Prevention Week, in which the Chief Executive calls attention to an alarming increase in preventable fires and indicates how seriously they menace the war program. The President emphasized the vast destruction of lives, critical materials, food and other vital supplies and the costly delays sustained through such losses. He calls upon all business organizations to initiate programs that will point out the dangers of fires and methods of controlling them.

The National Chamber of Commerce has circulated to all trade associations, copies of the proclamation and a suggested outline of methods by which effective support and assistance to the objectives of Fire Prevention Week may be given. These follow:

1. Publicity, articles and editorials featuring Fire Prevention Week, the serious effects of fire in wartime and the necessity of controlling and reducing fire losses, through publications, house organs and bulletins.

2. Cooperation with the Community Fire Prevention Week programs of local chambers of commerce, local fire prevention committees, civilian defense councils, etc.

3. Local publicity to the event in advertisements, window displays; placing Fire Prevention Week posters on bulletin boards and distributing educational material.

4. Devote one meeting of employees to the cause of fire prevention and fire protection.

PART-TIME SCHOOL AND WORK POLICIES STATED

WMC, FSA and Department of Labor Join In Establishing Standards for Employment of Students

With the reopening of the Nation's schools about to end full-time summer employment of school-age youth in non-agricultural occupations, three government agencies, on September 7, issued a statement of policies and standards for the guidance of urban communities in establishing part-time school and work programs. The projected programs are to meet manpower needs in areas of acute labor shortage while insuring full educational opportunities for boys and girls under 18, in line with a national back-to-school campaign.

The statement, signed by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, Federal Security Agency, points out that the development and operation of such programs are primarily the responsibility of the local school authority and the local offices of the U. S. Employment Service.

"The first obligation of school youth is to take advantage of their educational opportunities in order that they may be better prepared for citizenship and for service to the nation," the statement declares. "Likewise, school authorities, employers, parents and other interested groups should recognize their obligation to safeguard the welfare and the physical and intellectual development of youth." This statement goes on to say that—

In-school youth should not be included in any employment plan until other sources of labor have been exhausted and employment of youth under such a plan should be curtailed or terminated as other sources of labor become available, the statement continues.

Part-time employment is employment either before or after school, on Saturdays, during school holidays and vacations, or during school hours when it is possible to adjust school schedules without undue interference with students' progress.

All State and Federal child-labor and school attendance laws and regulations should be fully observed. Students under 14 should not be employed either full-time or part-time as part of the labor force and students under 16 should not be employed in any work which would preclude a regular and full school schedule of class work and study, or in manufacturing companies.

Employment and age certificates, consent of parents and evidence of physical fitness should be required.

In general, students under 18 cannot successfully carry a combined school and work program of more than 8 hours a day. Maximum hours for students 16 and 17 years old should be limited to four on school days and eight on days when school is not in session and, in no case, should the combined hours of school and work exceed nine a day. The weekly maximum is fixed at 28 hours when school is in session and 48 when schools are closed. Evening employment should not extend beyond 10 p. m.

For students 14 and 15 years old, hours on school days are fixed at three, with the weekly maxima set at 18 when school is in session and 40 when it is not. One day in seven free of employment should be allowed all students.

Student workers should be compensated at the same wage rates paid adult workers for similar job performance. Wages paid student workers engaged in various occupations should conform to the provisions of Federal and State laws, and in no case should the wages be lower than the minimum set under the Fair Labor Standards Act for the same or comparable work in establishments producing goods for shipment in interstate commerce. In any case wages paid to student workers should be in accordance with any collective bargaining agreement that may be in effect in the establishments in which students are placed.

Under procedures set forth, the Area Director of the War Manpower Commission, after determining that the employment of in-school youth will contribute to meeting essential manpower needs of a community, will consult with the local educational authority concerning the establishment of a student-worker program. The latter, upon recommendation of a local advisory committee appointed by it and composed of designated representatives of business, industry, the press, organized labor and other groups concerned with the employment and welfare of youth, will decide whether a student-worker program should be organized.

The U. S. Employment Service will contract employers, determine their job requirements and examine working conditions offered. The school representative may follow up students on the job for the purpose of determining the probable effect of the work upon their school progress, health and well-being.

To Give Schools Unlimited Use of Non-commercial Processed Foods

To make best possible use of local supplies of fruits and vegetables, the Office of Price Administration is permitting schools, charitable institutions, and certain other institutional users to use unlimited amounts of processed foods produced from fruits and vegetables that ordinarily would not be distributed commercially.

As a result of this action, which will be authorized formally in a forthcoming amendment to General Ration Order 5, school lunch programs will be allowed far more generous use of non-commercial supplies of canned foods than was possible previously.

The foods for which unlimited use is provided in the plan announced September 5 include: Fruits and vegetables which an institution grew and processed for its own use; foods that the institution processed from gifts of fruits and vegetables that would not ordinarily have been marketed commercially, including local surpluses transferred to it by the War Food Administration; gifts of processed foods which were produced from non-commercial supplies of fruits and vegetables.

The local rationing board will charge the institutions for the amount of these foods used at their current point value, generally, four points per pound, but in no case will it charge an institution more for any item than 10 per cent of the total points it received when it last applied for a regular allotment plus any supplementary points received since.

A school with an allotment of 5,000 points for the September-October allotment period, for example, may report, when it applies for points for the November-December period, that it used 1,000 points each of home-canned peas and tomatoes, and 1,500 points of peaches since it applied for its September-October allotment. It will be charged with only 500 points for each of these three food items (10 per cent of its 5,000 point allotment for each), or a total of 1,500 points. Assuming that the school's allotment is 5,000 points for November and December, it will be entitled to receive 3,500 points for that period with which to buy commercially canned foods.

"Fruits and vegetables processed by parents for the school lunch program, are foods which in no event would have become part of the national supply available for distribution. Probably these foods can be used to no better advantage than by being made available for feeding children in the same communities in which the foods were grown and processed, said OPA.

Rationing regulations provide that a person may give away up to 50 quarts of home-canned food without collecting ration stamps. Foods donated to school lunches and for other similar purposes are included in the allowable gift of 50 quarts.